SHOCK

RIFLES LIFESAVERS

What is Shock?

- Inadequate blood flow leading to inadequate oxygen delivery to body tissues
- May occur with blood loss as little as two pints
- Will result in death unless corrected

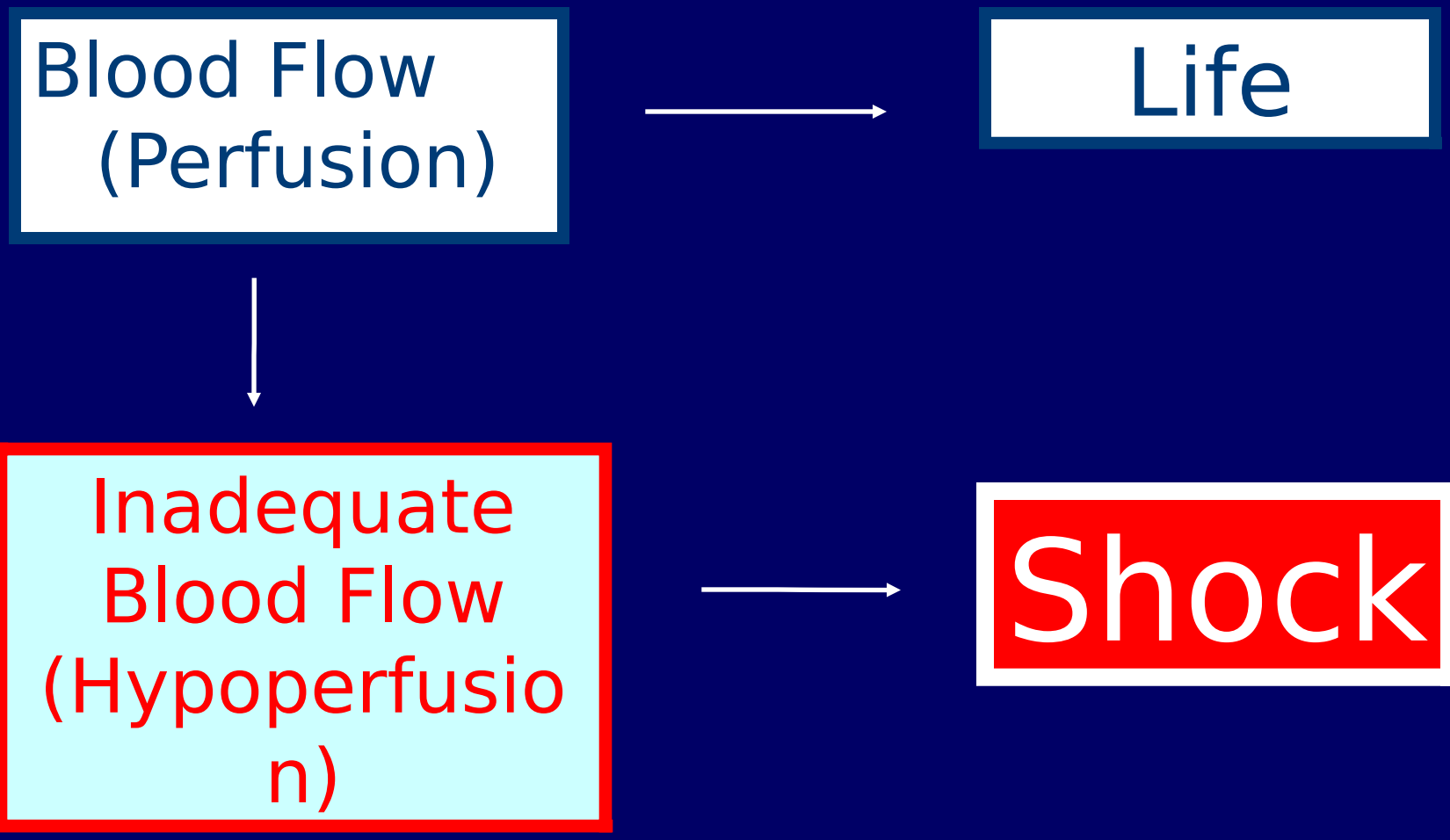
Role of Oxygen

- Oxygen catalyzes fuel production, thus providing energy to cells and tissues
- No oxygen=No energy
- No energy=No life

Cardiovascular System

- Heart is the “pump”
- Blood vessels are the “pipes”
- Cardiovascular system must maintain sufficient blood flow through capillary beds in tissues to meet cellular oxygen requirements
- Also removes carbon dioxide and other waste products for elimination from body

Cardiovascular System



Types of Shock

- Cardiogenic shock from heart failure (pump failure)
- Septic shock from infection (pipes failure)
- Neurogenic shock from spinal cord injury (pipes failure)
- Hypovolemic shock from hemorrhage or other fluid loss (nothing left in pipes to pump)

Hypovolemic Shock

- Loss of volume in cardiovascular system
- Causes of hypovolemic shock
  - Hemorrhage from external or internal injury (a.k.a. hemorrhagic shock)
  - Total body water loss from dehydration
  - Plasma loss from burns

Signs and Symptoms of Hemorrhagic Shock

- External or internal injury
- Anxious and restless
- Dizzy or lightheaded
- Decreasing level of consciousness
- Rapid, shallow respirations

Signs and Symptoms of Hemorrhagic Shock

- Pale, cool, clammy skin
- Weak, rapid pulse
  - Usually >120
- Decreased blood pressure
  - Falling blood pressure is a late sign of shock

Treatment of Shock

- Remember the ABCs!
  - Maintain the airway and breathing
  - STOP THE BLEEDING!
- Lie patient on back and elevate legs
- Prevent loss of body heat by covering with blanket, poncho, etc.
- Initiate IV therapy
- Evacuate to surgical assets ASAP

Questions?